The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,457—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.]

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MALDA, 1,943 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 15th March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Ganjam, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R.L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at MAROMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 17th March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each Month,		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 90	Including Wine.
Suez	360 „	220 „	£/— 80	
Port Said	380 „	240 „	— 120	
Jaffa	400 „	260 „	— 120	
Beyrout	425 „	320 „	— 125	
Cyprus	450 „	340 „	— 130	
Messina	500 „	340 „	— 140	
Naples	500 „	340 „	— 140	
Leghorn	500 „	340 „	— 140	
Genoa	500 „	340 „	— 140	
Marseilles	550 „	350 „	— 145	Without Wine.

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For further information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

For Hand-books of information,

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS. No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ,
2,300 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.
For Passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. TEBE, Captain G. Zurich, on the 25th March 1879.
S.S. MEDEA, Captain G. Grillovich, on the 26th April 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 150 0
To Cyprus (*via* Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

THE ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO OR A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Booksellers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th March.
(s) MIRZAFORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s) SEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1960	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
— BANGALORE	1663	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. R. Barlow	18th March 1879.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Bsbot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2725	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2461	370	A. Symons	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2203	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Ramjee Sudoobs, sale will commence at 4 p. m., as follows :—

All those pieces or parcels of Fazendaree and Government freehold lands or grounds with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Lohar chawl Street in Bombay, out side the Fort, in the sub-district of Mahvee, and bounded as follows—On the east by the property of Bhoy Wittoba, on the west and north by the property of the late Karoba Kristnajee, and on the south by the Public Road, and assessed by the Municipality No. 97 and by the Collector for quit and ground rent under No. 1,187

Terms—the deposit will be required at the time of sale at the rate of 25 per cent.

AUCTION SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room No. 41, Meadows Street, the effects of a gentleman proceeding to England. For full particulars Catalogues can be had at our auction Room.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of celebrated Silber Light Co.'s punkha protector Lamps in excellent designs, electro-plated and rich cut glass-ware, leather articles and immense variation of samples of fancy goods, Russian and Morocco leather miscellaneous articles, Sage's pattern large show cases, &c. &c., the whole of the samples of miscellaneous articles belonging to Mr. B. J. Stone, representative of Messrs. Silber and Flamming, at Apollo Street, on the first floor of the Sassoon's Buildings.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 25th and 26th instant, sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon at the abovementioned place, the whole of the samples of goods, belonging to Mr. B. J. Stone.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view from next Monday.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored Piece Goods, Twist &c., &c.

2 cases Brown Holland and Linen.
2 „ French silk piece goods.
4 „ Superior Eau de Cologne.
3 „ Fine Neilgherry Tea.
8 Bales grey piece goods.

On account of the concerned.

26 Cases mixed pickles.
5 „ Sausages.
14 „ Preserved meat.

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW STEAMER ARROW.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., the Iron Screw Steamer "Arrow" of about 130 tons nett register 36 nominal horse power, with all her masts, sails, yards, riggings, anchors, chains, boats, &c., &c. as she now lies off the Mazagon Bunder.

She was built in 1869 by Seath and Co. and her dimensions are 120 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth and 10½ feet in depth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF YARNS AND COTTON WASTE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Albert Manufacturing Mills, Limited, at Parell, by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court, the following, viz :—

A large collection of yarns of different numbers and cotton waste.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1879.

NOTICES.

SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A LARGE number of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, the property of different dealers who are proceeding to their country, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on SUNDAY, the 16th March, at 2 p.m., at the Byculla Commission Stable, the late stable of Ali Akbookla.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE, A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOBINDJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS.
ROSE POUDRE VIOLET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, PHILADELPHIA, SYDNEY, and Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.
NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, OR MANUFACTURED TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1879.

THE ORIGINAL BOMBAY MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE BAND FUND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
THE COLONEL, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE CORPS.

THE PROGRAMME WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION,

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery and Pit	„ 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL S. FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.—SPECIAL MEETING and BANQUET in honor of R. W. Bro. the Hon'ble J. GIBBS, C.S.I., D. G. Master, on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Members of Scotch Lodges are requested to apply to Bro. E. FREEBORN, G. Secretary, for Tickets of Admission.

A MEETING of the COUNCIL of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Head Quarters of the Corps, TO-DAY, at 6 p.m.

CHARLES H. B. FORBES,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,

4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,

Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.

COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.

TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.

Special care and attention is given to this department.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the WOOD at the undermentioned places, felled by the Kolaba Forest Department during 1878-79.

	Teak Logs of all dimensions.	Stumps fit for Firewood.
ROHA TALUKA.		
1. Sambho	1528	492
2. Nivi	1536	325
3. Chawro	5052	0
4. Dapoli	865	0
5. Deokanhe	1340	0
6. Gowey (Ain)	349	87
MANGAON TALUKA.		
1. Rowte	1016	0
2. Rahatad	1152	0
3. Kumbharte	1220	148
4. Chach	2220	0
5. Harkal	1281	0
6. Pachalghur	1188	0
NAGOTNA PETA.		
1. Pilosbri	3507	0
2. Kondgaon	3425	0
3. Mandwa	2045	0

Sealed Tenders which should be addressed to the undersigned at Mahad, Northern Konkan, should be sent in up to the 25th instant, after which date none will be taken.

A deposit of Rs. 20 should be sent with each Tender as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders are accepted will be required to pay the full amount of their Tenders at once into the Taluk Treasury in which the material is for which they have tendered. Failing this the material will be resold at such persons' risk, and in the event of any loss accruing to Government thereby, legal Steps will be taken for the recovery thereof.

Such persons as are desirous of obtaining fuller information about the material than is here given, should apply either in person or in writing to the Ranger or Forester of the Taluka in which the material is.

The Tenders may be for the whole amount of wood, or for the account at each separate village.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. G. BETHAM,
District Forest Officer, Kolaba,
District Forest Office, Camp, Mahad, 8th March 1879.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12 10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12 10 „	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12 10 „	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12 8 „	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12 6 „	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1 18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 2
1 20 „	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1 18 „	do.	4 0	4 8
1 16 „	do.	3 0	3 0
1 14 „	do.	2 4	2 0
2 12 „	do.	3 0	3 0
2 10 „	do.	2 4	2 8
1 16 „	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1 9 „	Pie Dish	1 8	1 9
1 11 „	do.	1 8	1 12
1	Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2	do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2	Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2	Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1	Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
	Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of

Cash Rs. 20-12 ; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION of the SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS at 5 p. m., TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), in the Framjee Cowjee Institute. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will preside.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, 29TH MARCH.—BRETHREN who have ALREADY NOTIFIED their INTENTION of BEING PRESENT will RECEIVE TICKETS on sending the price to the DISTRICT GRAND SECRETARY. Tickets Rs. 10 ; after the 20th inst. Rs. 12.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman, Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN, Be. 1, TO-DAY—Soup a la Paysanne, Chicken Ham Patties, Stewed Tripe Onions, Beefsteaks or Chops, Salad, Cheese, Fruit.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, "ASPECT COTTAGE," centrally situated. Apply to F. ORR, Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET, for six months, a large and handsomely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 220 a month. Apply to J., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED in or near the Fort by a young gentleman. Terms and particulars to G. B. D., care of *Gazette* Office

TEAK HOUSE FOR SALE (nearly new and moveable), 35-6" ft. by 12-6" ft. Apply to GREEN and JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to inform her LADY CUSTOMERS that she has received her NEW SUPPLY of SUMMER GOODS.

BISCUITS of all descriptions can be had at PEARSE'S Biscuit Factory, Apollo Street.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the faivorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto th nnest glass, very superior	„	„	142	„ 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	„	„	168	„ 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	„	„	160	„ 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	„	„	161	„ 72
12a	Flated sides, eight or nine flutes	„	„	198	„ 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs. 4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	„ 5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 28 inches	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from 8
Ditto Engraved	„ from 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
10, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows :—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 36-8	Rs. 40-4	Rs. 38-0	Rs. 42-0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionette, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35 0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	27 0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs	25 8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs	32 8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs.	30 4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28 0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent.

Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Harmoniums by Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ tone	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in.	
Five rows of Vibrators with Sixteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fife, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and soundness of the instrument, and materially diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	Nett Cash. 300
HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 10TH MARCH 1879.

BUSINESS has nominally reopened to-day, but what with the departure of the mail and the fact that the native holidays are not quite over yet, only very little has been doing. In the home telegrams there is nothing to alter our various markets. Consols have recovered from 96⅛ to ⅜, French Rentes are unaltered at 114, Four per cent Enfaced Rupee Paper at 74½ and Fours-and-a-half at 80.

In the Produce markets, Linseed is reported steady, Rapeseed quiet at unchanged prices, and Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered in value.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Saturday closed quiet, sales 5,000 bales against imports of 17,000, prices unchanged. From New York, Saturday's advices quote ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 9⅛ cents, June shipment 10·18 cents, an advance of 1-16 cent per lb. The receipts at the American ports show the following comparisons:—

	1879	1878	1877
Saturday's Receipts	12,000	9,000	8,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,915,000	3,658,000	2,613,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O	Dec. Rs.	7,66,829
Do. Branches	Inc. ,,	426,290
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	15,15,100
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	21,945
Cash Credits	Dec. ,,	12,243
Loans	Dec. ,,	9,94 098
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	6,56,711
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	96,032
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	16,25,769

These movements are favourable so far as they go, but as they represent a holiday week can scarcely be taken as a reliable guide to the tendency of the market. We must wait a few weeks yet before we can form a fair idea of the pressure the export trade is likely to bring about, in fact the push of business will scarcely he felt much before the middle of April.

EXCHANGES opened very quietly at Thursday's closing quotations, but during the day the banks showed rather more disposition to draw short dated bills and ls. 7 3-32d. has been done for telegraphic and ls. 7¼d. for demand bills. In Calcutta business is still suspended for the holidays so that we have nothing from there to affect us, but to all appearance we are not likely to see any important movement until the result of Wednesday's biddings for Council Drafts is known. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 7 1-16d. to ¼d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	ls. 7 7-16d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	ls. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	ls. 7¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·05	,,

Gold is still quoted at Rs. 19-10-9 per tola, but we have not heard of any transactions for export. On Calcutta demand drafts are still at par, 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull with few buyers and rates are tending downwards. We quote:—Fours Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half Rs 99⅜.

SHARES.—The market has only been partially open to-day and no business of any importance has been done. So far as could be seen, however, the tendency if anything was in favour of buyers.

COTTON opened with a steady feeling and sellers for a time seemed disposed to ask slightly higher rates, but during the day they evinced more anxiety to do business and previous rates would have been accepted all round, whilst Ginned Broach has been rather pressed for sale and is practically Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Supplies as was to be expected from the holidays are very small, the receipts during the past four days being only 9,158 bales in all. Closing quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach ready		Rs.	204 per Candy.
Do do do	April	,,	202 ,,
Good Oomra,	ready	,,	192 ,,
Do	April	,,	190 ,,
F. G. F.	ready	,,	183 ,,
Do.	April	,,	182 ,,
G. F.	ready	,,	178 ,,
Do.	April	,,	177 ,,

SEEDS are firm but unchanged in value and there is nothing doing except in Gingelly.

FREIGHTS are very quiet and nominally unaltered. Some rates for immediate shipment by steamer for Liverpool have been done at 20s., but the quotation stands at 25s. and by sail at 22s. 6d. per ton. For the Mediterranean 32s. 6d. payable here is asked but filling up orders for Marseilles have been offering at lower figures.

PIECE GOODS are nominally unchanged but owing to the holidays there is nothing doing.

COALS remain very quiet. A cargo of Ediewood West Hartley (Scotch), March-April shipment, by sail, has been sold to arrive at Rs. 18-12 per ton alongside.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th March as compared with the statement issued on the 1st March:—

LIABILITIES.	1st March. Rs.	8th March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,12,451	36,45,622
Do do. at Branches	15,73,776	17,99,106
Other Deposits	1,19,70,728	1,34,85,528
Post Bills	25,157	24,828
Cash Credits, and Drawings	5,59,315	5,35,267
	3,04,90,367	3,16,88,651
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,77,721	27,99,666
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	24,47,852	24,35,669
Loans, on Security of do. do	45,41,755	35,47,657
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,233	4,157
Bills Discounted	83,13,837	89,70,548
Stamps	3,256	3,179
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,338		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,373	3,48,338
Bullion	3,35,902	2,39,290
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,17,14,498	1,33,40,307
Cash and Currency Notes	3,04,90,367	3,16,88,651

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st March 1879.

Open 1,268¾ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,34,648	0	0
Merchandise	4,74,372	0	0
Telegraph	1,059	0	0
Total Rs.	6,10,079	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¾ miles Total Rs.	7,22,685	8	9
Decrease	1,12,606	8	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C. K. H. Day, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE s. s. ESTEPONA, 676 tons, Captain E. Betham, sailed yesterday for London, via the SUEZ Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. CLANDON, 1,286 tons, Captain G. Dinsdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 3rd Feb., with a cargo of 2,543 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE s. s. SALISBURY, 1,278 tons, Captain G. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,180 tons coals and Mr. C. H. Cherry as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, Mr. Murray, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Green, Mr. Wilson, Major Affleck, and 52 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	India (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Feb 23.
	Clandon (s)	Dinsdale	Cardiff, Feb 3.
	Salisbury (s)	Wood	Cardiff, Feb 4.
	Esperance (s)	Got	Mauritius, Jan 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Vingoria (s)	Dougherty	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Southampton.
	Chanda (s)	Day	Galle.
	Estepona (s)	Betham	London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Red Star, to Havre.
Ship Earl Grenville, to Bremen.
Ship Rockhust, to Calcutta.
Ship Gladstone, to Calcutta.
Steamer India, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Peshawur which sailed on 7th March:—For Marseilles, Colonel J Michael, and Mr Searle. For Galle, Mr LeMesurier, Mr Bourdillon, Capt Cook, and Mr and Mrs. Targett. For Venice, Mrs Chandra, Mr Peel, and Mr. Langston. For Southampton, Mrs King, Miss King, Miss Hoare, Mr and Mrs. Bradbury and 2 children, Mr W G LeMesurier, Mr Osmond, Mr W strachan Miss Keep, Mr and Mr. Bedson and 3 children, Mr Harrison and 2 children, Miss Beckett, Mr and Mrs Tevveen and 5 children, Mrs Lindsay, Mr Thompson, Mrs Saunders, Mrs. Longmuir and 3 children, Mr Jarvi, Mr Gerkil Mr Watson, Mr Reilly, Mr Paul, Mr Le-rance, Mrs McDonell, Miss McDonell, Master Larymore, and Mr. David.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
8 Ethiopia (s) ..... Bombay and S P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FROM LONDON.

Centurion—563 bars and 540 bundles iron, Khimjee Jews; 103 packages oilmanstores, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein.
Alnwick Castle s—3 cases glassware, Bhanjee Veerjee; 125 casks beer, Bomanjee Mannukjee Punthuckey.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—17 cases ginger wine, 8 cases rum, 10 cases whiskey, and 3 cases brandy, Jehangeerjee Rustomjee and Sons.

FROM NAPLES.

Australia s—10 bales printing papers, Syamjee Shapoorjee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—154 qr pcs brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evesham Abbey s—67 bales cotton waste, Hurry Cullianjee; 300 cwts bones, Natha Esoo.
Raphael—500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 300 cwts bones, Natha Esoo.
Knight Companion—55 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.
Bellona s—148 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 55 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund; 21 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Moteechund; 370 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 16 bales wool, Nicholdass Thackerdass.
India s—100 bales bones dust, Beatti Brothers; 2,550 cwts linseed, Tudor and Co; 600 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Contest—49 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensee.
Estepona s—215 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 20½ cwts coir yarn, 28½ cwts coir rope and 28 cwts hemp, P Nusserwanjee and Co; 273¼ cwts hemp, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.
Malwa s—10¾ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 13 boxes silver coins (Rs 25,000) and 3 boxes gold bars [Rs 2,19,1.0] The C M Bank of I L and China; 1 box gold bars [Rs 36,000] The Agra Bank; 2 boxes gold bars [Rs 32,500], The National Bank; 1 case shawls, Hajee Saodin Mohedeen.

FOR HAVRE.

Marinas—150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Red Star s—1,700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—200 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers.
Aragon—10 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co; 705 cwts teclseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Bengal s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—1,072 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co; 360 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Presnitz s—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Malwa s—7 boxes silver coins [Rs 23,00], David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa s—7 boxes silver coins [Rs 21,500], David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Fizan s—100 cwts sandlewood, Currimbhoy Ebrham; 83 bales cotton, Goolaham Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 240 bales cotton, Jairnabhoy Peerbhoy; 110 bales cotton, and 40½ cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Ebram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1592 India (s), Read—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1235 Meshiff, Daljarno—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2098 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 24th March.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

965 Contest, James—The Captain.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1293 H. McGilvery, Blake—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1037 Natant, Walker—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.

1408 Sumatra (s), Seaton—Mails, Mar.

FOR HAVRE, LIVERPOOL VIA KURRACHEE.

861 Marina (s), Ramsay—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1076 Lumley Castle (s), Sanders—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1061 Presnitz (s), Purvis—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

4871 Glenlyon, Harding—Wallace & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES AND BARCELONA.

886 Brazilian (s), Carson—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

268 Africa, Hogelskin—Taria Tapum.

FOR NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2296 Singapore (s), Merello—C Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

477 Galatea, Jones, Edward Bates & Co.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1009 Red Star (s), Rosberry—N Manockjee & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

742 Escorial (s), Adair—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

956 Earl Grenville, Campully—Killick, King & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1191 Statelis, O'Brien—Sir C Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1747 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 18th March.

FOR BUSSORAH.

400 Calder (s), Ormandy—Persian Co.

FOR UNITED K. AND CONTINENT.

1180 Alnwick Castle (s), Watson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1986 Ben Voirlich (s), Kidner,—Volkart Brothers.
1221 Dumfriesshire, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
402 Hermione, Milner—Killick, Nixon & Co.
975 Helsecken (s), Rocke—Finlay, Scott and Co.
585 Jungfrau, Lawson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
901 Timour, Robbins—Wallace & Co.
714 Woodville, Nelson—Gaddum & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1087 Abercarne, Evans—The Captain.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1225 Ardencraihs, Duncan—The Captain.
931 Alva, Desouza—David, Sassoon and Co.
1650 British Enterprise, Davis—M Manockjee Petit.
1696 Celia (s), Holmes—Jones Bevis & Co.
792 Cardinal Dounet, Bernard—The Captain.
1184 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
1276 Calandon (s), Dinsdale—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
1690 Duncow, Large,—Finlay, Muir & Co.
994 Dromedary Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
508 Esperance, Got.
470 Figaro, Berard—The Captain.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1225 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
1610 Governor Wilmot, Gibbs—The Captain.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
1430 Lucile, Scott—W and A Graham & Co.
269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Festonjee.
1136 Romanis, Jack—Finlay, Muir and Co.
193 Royal Sovereign. (For sale).
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1636 Star of Burnswick, Timothy—M. Nusserwanjee.
1282 Southern Chief, Higgins—The Captain.
1537 Sparton (s), Cooper—W M Macaulay and Co.
1278 Salisbury (s), Wood—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1527 Tilhurst, Blake—Finlay, Muir & Co.
631 Twilight, Kearson—E Bates and Co.
1054 Terpein (s), Russel—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
1349 Victoria, Bayley—The Captain.
425 Verona, Habgood—The Captain.
1226 Whither, Swap—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

139 Arow (s), Alden.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1069 Dalhousie (s), Powell, (I.G. S.)
531 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
180 May Frere (s), Beam.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
4173 Serapis (s), Davidson. (T. Ship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 7.

Marquis, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough.

MARCH 8.

Unwin, Major, 5th Goorkhas, on leave, from Abbottabad.
Chadwick, Col, 33rd Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

MARCH 9.

Reily, Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.
Riddell, Captain, 70th Regt, on sick leave, from Mooltan.
Stokes, Captain, Adjt By Vol Corps, on duty.

MARCH. 10.

Gomes, Surg, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Shipley, 2nd Lieut, 7th Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.
Bartholomew, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, on furlough.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 8.

Carney, Col, 21st Bombay N I, on duty, to P Gulf.

MARCH 9.

Menies, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kirkee.
Packham, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Deolalee.

MARCH 9.

Bourne, Captain, 43rd Regt, on leave, to Deolalee.

MARCH 10.

Coles, Lieut, R B, to rejoin, to Ki kee.
Scott, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, on duty to Meerut.
Mills, Lieut, 1-14th Regt, to rejoin, to Ad-n.
Marquis, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Tay or, Major, 16th Foot, on leave, to Eng land.
Chadwick Lieut-Col, 33rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Poignand, Captain, 59th Regt, on leave, to England.
Manderson, Lieut-Col, R A, on duty, to England.
Bartholomew, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Hallswell, Captain, 1st Punjab Infantry, on Med Cert, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 24th Feb. to 1st March.

Dy Surgn-Genl W S Murray from on arrival from England, to Presidency Circle, Madras. Dr Surgn-Genl A H Fraser from Presidency Circle, Madras, to Hyderabad Irdpt, Secunderabad.

Commissariat Serjeant Page, Unattached List, is permitted to proceed to Europe on nine months' furlough.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut Cassey, B brigade, to England.

Royal Engineers—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the 14th July to Lieut Henry.

2-13th Foot—His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 9th January to the 13th October to Major Gillett.

Surgeon-Major W H Corbett having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay 13th April.

Captain Davies, L Battery 1st Brigade, R A, is detailed for duty at Wellington in relief of Captain Williams, E Battery 6th Brigade.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following alterations affecting officers of the Royal Artillery are notified:—

Major Caine, B Battery B Brigade has been promoted Lieut-Colonel into the 1st Brigade, Madras Presidency, vice Brevet-Colonel Grover, placed upon the Seconded List.

Major the Hon de Montmerency, F Battery 5th Brigade has been appointed to B Battery B Brigade, vice W H Caine, promoted.

Captain Seacome, No 6 Battery 8th Brigade has been promoted Major into F Battery 5th Brigade.

Surgeon-Major E M Sinclair having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on 19th March.

14th Hussars—Lieut Burn on medical certificate to England, to appear before a medical board.

COMMENDATION OF THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much satisfaction in publishing to the army the following extract from the General Orders of the Lieutenant General in Command of the Forces, Cyprus, bearing testimony to the valuable services rendered by the G and H Companies of the Madras (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners during their stay in Cyprus. By their exemplary conduct, hard work, and cheerfulness these Companies have well maintained the high reputation of the distinguished corps to which they belong.

Extract from General Orders dated Monastery Camp, Nikosia, 31st October 1878.

"The Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners being about to embark for India, the Lieutenant General cannot allow them to leave the Command without placing upon record his sense of the valuable work they have done in this Island. He will not fail to bring to the notice of the Government of India his appreciation of the services they have rendered."

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 8.)

Nagpur, 3rd March 1879.

Mr Beddy, Assistant Commissioner, Burhanpur, is transferred to the Sironcha Sub-Division of the Chanda District.

Mr Russell, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.

Mr S I may, C S, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 3rd class.

Mr Laurie, C S, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, will revert to Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.

Mr Mckiebjohn, C S, Assistant Commissioner Nagpur is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Narsingghur.

Mr Laurie, C S, Assistant Commissioner, Wardha, is transferred to Nagpur.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Head-quarters, Bombay, 10th March 1879.

Capt F St-kes having reported his arrival at this Station will take over the duties of Adjutant of the Regiment from Capt W M Tennent offg Adjutant B V R C.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay B. V. Rifles.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 9th March 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·884
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·9
Dew Point	70·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	85·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·3
General Direction of Wind	NNW, N, NNE, E, NW, NNW, N, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	279

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

501-78—In person—Motibai vs Ruttonshaw Coovorjee Patel and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

620-78—In person—Dewjee Hemraj and others vs Oomersey Madhowjee and others—In person—Part heard.
84-79—In person—Lamba Kurson Dewsoor vs Bai Bayabai—Part heard.
603-78—Macfarlane and G—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Damodhur Nanabhoy.
61-79—In person—Nurotum Jeram and others vs Jetha Purshotum and others.
72-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee and others vs Abdoola Khalifa Aloosif.
287-79—Jefferson and P—Jemsetjee Merwanjee vs Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwala and others—Craigie L and O.
136-09—In person—Nurotum Jeram and others vs Thakar Premjee Purshotum—Janardhun and G.
137-79—H Bicknell—Ichachund Anopchund and others vs Josi Jaishunker Dayaram and another—Smith and F.
138-79—Smith and F—Treacher and Co Ld, vs M Nagloo.
153-79—Craigie L and O—Wishvandass Purrusram vs Mahomed Ahmed Ebrahim, &c—Macfarlane and G.
159-79—Jefferson and P—Lalchund Ramdayal vs John Fleming and others.
160-79—In person—Fazulbhoy Mahomed vs Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy.
162-79—Ardeshir and H—Vulubhram Hemchund vs Dadoomeya Dost Mahomed—Lynch and T.
165-79 Macfarlane and G—Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others vs Jethabhoy Chand.
170-79—In person—Dewjee Premjee and another vs Dewjee Doongersey.

LONG CAUSES.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jeewanjee Noorbhoy—Lynch and T.
704-77—Shapurjee and T—Walbai vs Hurbhum Nursey and others—Lynch and T.
664-78—Jefferson and P—Byramjee Cursetjee Desai vs The Albert Mills Co., Ld.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—R V Hearn—Part heard.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....15th, 8h. 32'1 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
March.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 11	.....	6 13	6 7	0 40 m 1 21 a	6 59 m 7 21 a
Wed 12	.....	6 12	6 7	1 16 m 2 3 a	7 39 m 8 5 a
Th. 13	English Mail expected.	6 12	6 7	1 54 m 3 1 a	8 23 m 8 55 a
Fri. 14	.....	6 11	6 8	2 37 m 4 0 a	9 12 m 9 51 a
Sat. 15	.....	6 10	6 8	3 29 m 5 14 a	10 13 m 11 11 a
Sun. 16	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 9	6 8	4 49 m 6 48 a	11 36 m .....
Mon. 17	St. Patrick.	6 8	6 8	6 39 m 8 14 a	0 58 m 1 9 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEVERIDGE—March 5th, at Rangpur, the w of H. Beveridge B. C. S., of a son.
HOGAN—February 18, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of James Hogan, of a daughter.
MORRIS—March 5th, at Cuddalore, the wife of Captain R. F. Morris, R. E., of a daughter.
SHKED—March 5th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. William Shkerd, of a daughter.
VAN RESEMA—March 3rd, at Terioot, the wife of A. C. Siewertsz vanReesema, of a son.
WHITTY—March 3rd, at Giridi, the wife of I. J. Whitty, C.E., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARR—February 18th, at Calcutta, from small pox, George H. W. Carr, second son of the late Robert Carr, Esq., of Madras, aged 42 years.
DAVIDSON—February 23rd, at Labac, Cachar, Maria Rose, infant daughter of Dr. R. H. Davidson.
LEITCH—March 7th, at Calcutta, Ethel Helen, infant daughter, of H. J. Leitch.
THORNTON—February 22nd, on board the Troop-ship Jumna, on his way to England, Colonel C. J. Thornton, Royal (late Mount) Artillery, late Commanding Royal Artillery at "The Mount," Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1879.

LORD LYTTON administered on Saturday last a severe and well-merited rebuke to some native gentlemen of Calcutta who presented to him a memorial from the British Indian Association, protesting against the abolition of the cotton import duties and the payment by India of the whole cost of the Afghan War. The Viceroy addressed the deputation in by far the best political speech he has made in India—a speech marked by the close, nervous, pointed language of a man who both feels strongly and thinks clearly. We are not surprised at the indignation with which Lord Lytton repels the interested clamour of "the wealthiest class in India" for the maintenance of duties which are undoubtedly paid for the most part by the poor Indian consumer. The wealthy Babus of Calcutta and their friends the millowners of Bombay have probably less to complain of than any other set of people in this world. Utterly helpless as they are to protect themselves, they enjoy the advantage of being protected by the strong English Government and allowed to accumulate riches in peace; and they are so lightly taxed for the maintenance of English rule in India that the amount they contribute to the national exchequer may fairly be said to be inappreciable. Yet they are so grasping and discontented withal that anyone would suppose by their outcries they were being stripped of every rupee they possess whenever the Government asks them to bear their fair share of taxation; and their antipathy to English influence, which has at least made their fortunes, is so intense that under the pretext of becoming champions of the cause of a struggling Indian industry they have the presumption to demand the continuance of a commercial policy which is doing serious injury to the cotton export trade of England. We have never been able to sympathize for our own part with the rich natives who virtually claim exemption from direct taxation; and, if we opposed the Licence Tax last year, the only motive of our opposition was a desire to see an Income Tax imposed in its stead. As for the impudent pretensions of the millowners, we need not repeat the arguments we have often used to show that it is not desirable to destroy the Indian market for the cotton manufactures of England for the sake of enriching the Nursey Kessowjees of Bombay. While it is quite true that English manufacturers are inclined to exaggerate the bad effects of the import duties, and that the cessation of the demand for piece goods is due chiefly to the distress that has prevailed in the agricultural districts during the last three years, the fact that the people are too poor to buy clothing for themselves is surely the strongest conceivable argument in favour of cheapening the cotton cloth out of which their clothing is made. The whole of the revenue yielded by the import duties cannot be spared this year; but we are glad to learn that the Government of India intends to exempt at once from duty those descriptions of coarse yarn and cloth which were not included in the Tariff Notification of last year, but which experience has shown ought to have been included. The protective character of the duties will thus be completely done away with; and next year India may be sufficiently prosperous to abandon the policy of levying import duties on cotton goods altogether.

With regard to the expenses of the Afghan War, a number of estimable persons appear to be suffering from the insane delusion that England is anxious to maintain their Empire in India for the sake of doing good to the subject nations of that country alone; and that their ardour in this cause is so overwhelming as to make them forget their own interest and eagerly ask to be allowed to pay the cost of any border wars in which India may be engaged. The declamation of this school of sentimental politicians does not merit serious attention. England is very well able to bear the cost of the Afghan War, and Englishmen are willing to work no doubt for the good of India, but only so long as the particular interests of this country are kept in strict subordination to those of the whole Empire. The Empire of course could not be kept together if India were not forced to pay her fair share of imperial expenditure; and the English Radicals who desire to cut India adrift from England know perfectly well what they are about when they seek to frighten the British taxpayer with misleading accounts of the abject poverty of India and the absolute necessity of granting her liberal subsidies of English money. It is not to be expected that statesmen responsible for the good government of both countries should share opinions which tend to the disintegration of the Empire; their business rather is to allot fairly the distribution of imperial burdens, and we think it will be generally admitted that Lord Lytton draws a distinct and just line of demarcation when he says that England would have stepped in to help India if any European Power had come to the aid of the Amir, but that, so long as the war was waged only with the Prince of a petty border State, India ought to be able to supply the funds for vanquishing him out of her own resources. We cannot agree with the Viceroy in the opinion that "there has never been in "modern times a war in which such brilliant "and substantial successes have been achieved "with so small a sacrifice of men." We doubt if this assertion is not historically inaccurate, for in the first Afghan War more brilliant results were achieved against much heavier odds, with as little loss of life. But it is certain that, had the Viceroy had his own way, the British troops would have taken Kabul long ago, so that we must not lay to his account the half-hearted prosecution of the war. When, however, he says that no war has cost the taxpayers so little money, the statement is one which appears to be well founded. If the Afghan War were to cost even four or five millions, it would be the cheapest war on record; and according to the estimates it should not cost nearly so much. The firm language of the Viceroy's speech will have an excellent effect in checking wild rumours about the excessive expenditure on the war, while it will also put a stop to the senseless agitation for inducing England to pay the bill.

THE case of Bhikoo Bhoosh troops, when well handled, can hold out against and give an excellent account of a force of Zulus largely outnumbering their own, has been again illustrated by the action at Eskowe, in which Colonel Pearson, who seems to be a capable commander, beat off the attacks of the enemy on his own entrenched position, and not only inflicted enormous loss on the over-confident Zulus but pursued them to a long distance from the camp. This action, like the defence of the post at Rorke's Drift, may be quoted to confirm Lord Chelmsford's remark that the unfortunate detachment of Colonel Glyn's column might have held Isandula against the whole Zulu army if they had hastily entrenched the camp. But the question naturally arises, why, since Lord Chelmsford knew so well the value of entrenchments, he did not himself fortify his own camp before moving out of it with the main body of the troops. Nothing can excuse his carelessness in first neglecting to take steps for the protection of the camp against a sudden attack by an overpowering force of the enemy, and then failing to keep up proper communications with the officer he had left in command and disregarding his message that the enemy were threatening his position. A General who allows an enemy to march right round his left flank into his rear and capture his camp with all his supplies after some desperate fighting, while he himself, though only twelve miles away, and able to see the camp through a big telescope from the top of a high hill, remains perfectly unconscious of all that is going on, is surely unfit to command even a corporal's guard. It is absurd to speak of the disaster at Isandula as if the Empire had suffered a shock from which it could never recover. But we see the results of Lord Chelmsford's bad leadership in the defensive position to which the British troops are reduced, after crossing the Tugela, in the easy consciousness of superior strength, to invade and conquer King Cetewayo's dominions. We do not doubt that before the end of this month the British Army will be able to take the offensive again; but the pursuit of glory under such a General as Lord Chelmsford has proved himself to be will, we fear, be a very arduous task even for British soldiers.

LORD BEACONSFIELD having decided that peace shall prevail in Afghanistan, with or without the consent of Yakub Khan and his demoralized army, there remains for Sir Richard Temple no further opportunity of exhibiting that irrepressible temperament in war and statecraft for which he is so pre-eminently distinguished amongst Indian officials, and His Excellency has returned to his Government in Bombay, only half convinced of the soundness of mind of Her Majesty's Ministers, and regretting that somebody has not erected a bridge between Bombay and Natal so that he might go to the immediate aid of his old friend Sir Bartle Frere. But if Lord Beaconsfield has blocked the way of fame and glory to Sir Richard Temple he has not succeeded in quenching that buoyancy of spirit which belongs to a mind filled with internal resource. The Governor has returned to Bombay, to the drudgery of routine official life, but his return has made the people glad. Officials associated with public institutions have rushed forward with

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

NEWS FROM HERAT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Trustworthy intelligence from Herat eighteen days old through Kandahar states that Ayub Khan had arrived at Kusan. News from Turkestan has reached Kabul of the encounter between the adherents of Yakub Khan and those supporting Hassan Khan, son of Sharif Khan and son-in-law of the mother of the late Abdoolla Jan. Eighty lives were lost. Ibrahim Khan and Ahmed Ali Jan are reported to be returning to Kabul.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM JALLALABAD.

JALLALABAD, MARCH 8.

Shahgazi Shah Sawar Khan, Vakil of Yakub Khan, has returned to Kabul with letters, but the contents are unknown.

All the chief Khans and Sirdars between this and Bhutak are reported as eager to submit to the British.

Reliable native rumours state that Yakub Khan is ready to come to Jallalabad directly he is summoned by Major Cavagnari.

Heavy snow has fallen in the passes.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Sir John Strachey presents his Budget to the Legislative Council on Thursday next, and leaves the same night with the Viceroy for Allahabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

General Grant and party arrived this morning under a salute of 21 guns.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Latest advices from Natal describe the general situation as unchanged. Colonel Pearson's column, which was in an entrenched position at Ekowe, had been attacked by a large number of Zulus, whom, however, he not only succeeded in repulsing with enormous loss but also pursued them for a long distance after the action.

The condition of affairs in the Transvaal is considered disquieting in consequence of the hostile attitude displayed by the native chiefs towards our people.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The Transport Euphrates left Portsmouth for Bombay, via Suez Canal, on Saturday last.

Consols closed at 96¼, being a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

SHERE ALI'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Latest advices from Central Asia state that tranquillity has been re-established at Mazar Sherif, and that Yakub Khan has been proclaimed Amir of Afghanistan.

The Polytechnic Institution was only partially destroyed by fire.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 9.

The Chamber of Deputies will probably reject the motion of the Committee for the impeachment of the Cabinets of the Duc de Broglie and M. Rochabonet. Marshal MacMahon has made a demand, that if the resolution of the Committee be adopted he may be included.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 9.

A new Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Prince Tewfik, the hereditary prince. The Ministers of Finance and Public Works remain unchanged, but Nubar Pasha is excluded altogether.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96¾
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114
Bar Silver	49 11/16

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, MARCH 10, 8-40 A. M.

H. M. S. Ruby left the Roads at 8-30 p. m. yesterday.

GENERAL STRACHEY, with Mrs. and the Misses Strachey, left Bombay by yesterday's Mail steamer. Accompanied by Sir Richard Temple, the General drove to the Bandar from Malabar Point in His Excellency's carriage-and-four, escorted by sowars of the body-guard. The party soon afterwards proceeded in a Government launch on board the Mail steamer.

We have another instance this morning of Reuter's carelessness in the telegram about the Zulu war which gives us the "latest advices from Natal" without mentioning the date of those advices. We suppose that the date must be the 19th ult., but surely so material a fact would not have been left out of a political telegram by any man who had a grain of sense in his head.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has consented to perform the ceremony of opening the new Tulsi water works by turning the tap of the distribution main on Malabar Hill next Saturday.

We hear from the Persian Gulf that Admiral Bythesea has written home to the Board of Admiralty strongly urging their lordships to place an unarmoured despatch boat at the service of the Resident at Bushire, as the gunboats cruising in the Gulf are not always available for conveying the Resident to any port of the Gulf he may wish to visit and cannot supply accommodation, not only for the Resident himself, but also for the members of his staff and the office clerks whom he is obliged to take about with him.

COMMANDANT LONSDALE, who is referred to in Lord Chelmsford's despatch which we published yesterday, commands the 2nd Regiment of native levies.

THE offices of the Government of India will reopen at Simla on the 3rd of April.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has given £100 to Professor Monier Williams' scheme for the establishment of an Indian Institute at Oxford.

ON a representation from the Government of Bombay the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have modified section 22 of the Civil Pension Code so as to allow section-writers, wherever employed, to reckon their service as qualifying for pension under the rules of that code, provided that it satisfies the two conditions annexed to the section in question.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the following rule to section 1 (6) of the Civil Leave Code:—"An officer to whom the rules in this Code are thus specially declared applicable does not forfeit his privileges upon transfer to some office not included in schedule A unless such transfer is ordered as a penalty, or because of the officer's inefficiency."

As an exceptional case, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has sanctioned the grant of a pension of Rs. 700 a year during her lifetime to the mother of the late Mr. P. Carnegey, Political Officer of the Naga Hills, who was killed during the recent Naga expedition.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned Magistrates and Collectors under the Government of Bengal being allowed to draw travelling allowances in accordance with the present scale irrespective of the amount of their salaries

IN approving of the measures adopted by the Government of India in connection with the equalisation of the salt duties and the possible abolition of the Inland Customs Line, the Secretary of State expresses his acknowledgement of the services of the officers, Sir H. Daly, Messrs. Hume and Lyall, engaged in the negociations with the native States.

ACCORDING to recent statistics furnished by the Ceylon Government regarding the late outbreak of cholera in that island the total number of reported cases from January 1876 to November 1878 was 32,407, of which no less than 17,673 were fatal, showing a mortality of 55 per cent. of those who were attacked.

A KANARESE dictionary is at present under preparation by Mr. F. Kittel of the Basle Missionary Society.

THE Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma informs the public that a dangerous rock has been discovered 2¼ miles N. N. E. of the Alguada Lighthouse, in a place where existing charts show 15 fathoms.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Peshawur, says that Mr. Scott, of the Survey Department, whose party was attacked by some malcontents of the Mohmund tribe, when surveying the Shamla route near Fort Michni, behaved with the greatest gallantry, carrying on his back a Naick belonging to the escort, who was wounded, for some distance, and directing the retreat with great coolness. Only two men of the party have been killed, and not four as previously stated.

THE kitmutgar who made a murderous attack on Mrs. Gordon at Lahore on the 12th January last was brought to trial on the 7th inst. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* bears on reliable authority that Sharnawaz Khan, who recently arrived at Kabul with Russian Government despatches to Yakub Khan, was sent on with letters to the British officials at Jallalabad. The Russian despatch recommended the adoption of every means, whether by negotiation or force, to prevent a further British advance; that the appointment of Residents be urged as the points now reached; and that Russia would inform the British Government that an advance of British troops to Kabul would cause a rupture between Russia and England.

ONE or two additional details about the affairs of Khush-ki-Nakhud are published in the Lahore paper. Poor Major Reynolds appears to have lost his life owing to the accident of his horse falling with him, as he was trying to get it over a watercourse; before he could disentangle himself, he was attacked and sabred. The accident itself was not improbably due in some measure to his having already received, early in the action, a wound from a bullet, but the wound was not sufficiently severe to disable him, and with distinguished gallantry he remained at the head of his men, and led the charge. His gallantry met what so fine a soldier would feel to be its noblest reward, for he died in the moment of victory. The enemy, though they made for Afghans an unusually resolute resistance, were completely routed, and pursued in headlong flight for two miles, leaving 150 bodies on the field. How hot and hand-to-hand was the conflict is shown by the fact that of this number only ten were killed by bullets; the rest had been cut down.

THE Lahore paper says, the two batteries complete of mountain guns in two pieces, on Lieutenant-Colonel O. Lemesurier's plan, have arrived at Bombay, and are destined one battery to replace the equipment of Major Dyce's battery with Sir Sam. Brown, and the other to form a new mountain European battery to be equipped at Rawulpindi. We hear that the men and officers of Major Cave's battery (1-8th) will be selected to form this new battery. Captain Carre and Lieutenant Adie, two specially instructed officers, have arrived at Lahore *en route* to the front to instruct the battery in the details of these new guns, which are 7 pounders with an effective range up to 2,500 yards. Captain Broadfoot, R. A., at Rawulpindi, is purchasing mules for this battery. We hear that some floating guns are being equipped at Ferozepur for service at the front. It is expected that these will be divided between Sir Sam. Browne's and General Roberts' forces.

CAPTAIN CONOLLY has proceeded to Gundeer, which is 8 miles from Thull, with Sultan Ibrahim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to investigate the causes of the attack made on that place on the 3rd instant, when four Commissariat servants and one police constable were killed.

THE previous reports of a large convoy of military stores having arrived at Kabul from Balkh are confirmed. Shere Mahomed Khan, brother of Sirdar Khala Khan and Mahomed Deen Khan, his son-in-law, have arrived as prisoners at Kabul, but are leniently treated by Yakub Khan, and placed under surveillance only. The latest instructions issued by the Amir Shere Ali before his reported death are said to have directed Yakub Khan to negotiate for peace. Nevertheless considerable activity in war preparations is shown, and at Bajour it is said a large force is being assembled to oppose the British.

THE number of births registered in Calcutta in January was 482 against 612 in the preceding month. It showed a considerable reduction on the numbers recorded in the corresponding months of the two preceding years, and exceeded by nine the mean number of the decade, which was 473. The death-rate in January, *viz.*, 40·9 per 1,000 of population per annum, declined by 13·5 from that of December 1878. Nevertheless, the rate is high for January. The deaths from fever were exceedingly high. They were 641, a number which surpassed considerably all the corresponding figures of the decade. They were less by 292 than the number registered in December. Cholera caused 73 deaths, a figure which is low in comparison with the corresponding months of the decade. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were rather high, though they fell short of the figures of 1876 and 1878. Smallpox is steadily rising, and was fatal to 63 persons in January against 28 in December. The mortality from diseases registered as "other causes" declined by 101 from the number of the corresponding month of 1878. This reduction is due to the decease in infant deaths. Infant mortality ranged as follows per 1,000 of estimated births:—Hindus, 304·1; Mahomedans, 375·0; mixed races, 317·8; non-Asiatics, 59·2; the latter ratio resulting from one death.

THE Manbhum correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* has the eye of an artist and the pen of a poet. In his list of persons present at a local meeting, he describes one of the European ladies as "a fascinating nymph, like a young lady of exquisite beauty and of slender make."

THE Singapore paper writes:—"The other day there passed through here on his way to Perak and Quedah, Mr. W. Davison, a distinguished naturalist from India, whose intention it is to spend a couple of years or longer in the thorough exploration of the interior of the Peninsula from Quedah to Point Romania. Mr. Davison, we believe, if he has not been specially deputed for the work, has been specially recommended to our local Government by the Indian Government, and, no doubt, will receive from our officials every encouragement. His speciality is Ornithology, and his first object will be to furnish contributions to a great illustrated work on the 'Birds of India,' which is being published by F. A. O. Hume under the auspices of the Indian Government."

THE *Statesman*—The public owes something to our contemporary, the *Indian Daily News*, for drawing attention to certain facts regarding recent financing operations of the Govt. Some of the statements made are of such a nature, that we should be justified in receiving the mwith incredulity, were we not possessed of information which leaves us no room to doubt that they are substantially true. It is a fact, for instance, that 50 lakhs of silver were sent the other day from Bombay to Rangoon on Government account, without the ordinary precaution being taken of having them insured. So careful are the authorities of the public money! So worthy are they of public confidence! Our contemporary also refers to the fact—recently alluded to by another contemporary, and notorious enough in Calcutta—that a well-known firm in this city, one of whose members is a relative of the Financial Secretary, act as brokers for the Government in their transactions in the money market. There is no good reason, we suppose, why Mr. Chapman should not give his relative's firm the advantage of the large commissions which are thus obtained from Government, provided always that the transactions in which Government thus engages are safe and profitable for Government—that is, for the public interests. But if Government chooses to carry on the functions of a Banker by buying bills on the recommendation of a firm of brokers, the public would require to be well assured that the best obtainable advice is thus received, and that no rash transactions are allowed to jeopardise the safety of public funds. Now it appears that of the two millions of bills recently bought on England, about half a million was composed of purely mercantile bills drawn by private firms, some against documents for produce, and some even without such security. The selection of such bills, with a due regard to safety, is, we believe, one of the difficulties of banking; and we suspect the public will learn with some uneasiness that Government is ready to accept such risks on the recommendation of a single firm of brokers, however worthy of respect. A spirit of folly and recklessness appears to be abroad among our higher officials, and shows itself not only in political but in financial matters. To what lengths such a Government may go, who would venture to predict? It may be remembered that Lord Beaconsfield was severely—and very properly—censured for negotiating the payment of the Suez Canal shares through Rothschild; but if that firm obtained a large commission, it made itself responsible for the carrying out of the transaction without loss. The important difference between that transaction and those in which Mr. Chapman engages is, that in the latter case the Government, we presume, runs a considerable risk. It is certainly a question which the public have a right to ask—whether the Finance Department is justified in thus placing the revenues of India at the disposal of a firm of brokers for operations in bills.

WE take the following from a Jallalabad letter in the *Englishman*:—I am sorry to say a sepoy of the 25th P. N. I. and a sarwan have disappeared. In the march from Laken to this the camel which they were both in charge of dropped. They of course waited for the rear guard to come to their aid. Most unfortunately, it appears that the rear guard went by a path on the other side of the hill to which they were led, and failed to see them. When their absence was reported, a party was sent out to search that night, but without success; but next day further parties were despatched, who found a pouch and bit of the pugri of the sepoy. Enquiry into the matter has been pushed on vigorously, and all the villages have been searched, the thieves or murderers were traced up to a village of nomads about four miles off, and two of them are in confinement. It only shows how the people are disposed towards us and how careful we should be as to stragglers. We will hope that not many have been dropped and never heard of again. These nomad tribes, called here "Krots" and "Sourists," are the same as we often see in the bazaars in India. One of the prisoners brought in speaks Hindostani, has been 6 years in Calcutta, and has without exception the most cut-throat cast of countenance I ever saw. I thought we could show some good specimens of that sort found in London streets; but this fellow beats them. A report was brought in about 8 p.m. on the 8th instant by the brother of one of the prisoners, that if a guard were given him he could capture one of the murderers in a village about three miles off. This was accordingly done, and a party started. They returned, however, at 2 a.m., having failed in their purpose, but had to wade through a river up to their hips. On the 9th, however, sowars sent out by the 19th B. L., and led by the same man, brought in three prisoners; these have since confessed to being the murderers, and orders are being awaited as to what shall be done to them. Their story is that they saw the two men (the sepoy and the sarwan) sitting near the baggage, and they rushed down on them (six of them). The sepoy fired, and the sarwan made a great resistance, but they were overpowered and were made to carry the sepoy along, to a village about four miles up the hill. They were then murdered; the sarwan was strangled, the sepoy stabbed with his own bayonet. The reason for the deed appears to have been nothing but a desire for the bedding. The sepoy's rifle has been brought in by the informant mentioned above, who has received Rs. 100 for the capture of the murderers and Rs. 50 for the rifle, as promised him. Rs. 500 were offered for the production of the persons living.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue)—There has been a report flying about Kurrachee town that the grave of the poor murdered Khoja merchant, Lallan Jano, had been attempted to be violated for the purpose of cutting off his head to forward it to Bombay to the supposed instigators of the foul crime in proof of its having been properly carried out. We have made enquiries and find that some such attempt was *apprehended* not *made*, and that a watch was placed on the graveyard to frustrate it. It is rumoured that the correspondence of a leader of the "orthodox Aga-ite Khojas" has been seized in the hope of affording some clue to connect the murder with its undoubted instigators. We hope that the miserable young fanatic now in prison will not be too promptly dealt with, but allowed some time to see whether he will afford information. He should be kept in rigid seclusion, and permitted to see none of his sect to keep up his fanaticism, and, perhaps, to present him with his credentials to paradise from the hands of the great High Priest—beg pardon—the incarnate deity—of the tribe! If the larger fish cannot be hooked we hope this man's body may be ordered to be burned and the ashes scattered, so as to prevent another local "Pir" being canonized to Kurrachee as was done in Bombay by the Aga in 1862, when the four Mahim Khoja murderers who were hanged, were, by their old man's orders, buried in an exceptionally holy spot, behind the Mausoleum of Pir Mahomed Shah, an honour so great that "no estimable man of the Khoja caste within the last century had been deemed worthy of it previous to the burial of those murderers," on whose breast he is moreover reported to have personally inscribed sentences from the Koran in his own handwriting, and to have "visited their graves and prayed over them." Knowing as we all do the gross ignorance of these poor fanatics, such a martyrdom as this would outweigh all terrors of ordinary human punishment, and secure the execution of any edict the "Sheikal-Jubal" might please to issue. Even the "Pir" in Sind have unlimited power over the fanatic consciences of their ignorant followers, as was clearly shown in the case for which "Pir" Hizboolah Shah of Rohree was tried some years back for instigation of the murder of a rival relative and "Pir," and no evidence could be obtained against him! And he, compared with this "Sheik-al-Jubal," was but a small fry indeed! We are glad to learn that our Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Alexander, is leaving no stone unturned to obtain some clue to the party or parties concerned in instigating the poor wretch who is now in jail awaiting his trial, to murder Lallun.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE Commodore and members of the Bombay Yacht Club issued invitations for yesterday evening, for a "moonlight water party," to conclude with a round of gaieties on shore. Accordingly, about six o'clock seven yachts of the squadron, followed by the May Frere, got under weigh from opposite the Apollo Bandar, and headed towards the mouth of the Harbour. There were guests on most of the yachts, but the principal party was on board the May Frere, which carried H. E. the Governor (Sir Richard Temple), H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (General Warre), and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. A pleasant cruise out beyond the Fronga and home to the Bandar closed about 9 p. m., when the party landed and proceeded to the Gymkhana Pavilion, where a cold collation was served, and an impromptu dance was organised with great success. We think the management of the Club are to be congratulated on having hit upon a much pleasanter form of annual reunion than that hitherto observed of a formal dinner party, from which ladies were excluded. The party of yesterday evening was in every respect a most enjoyable one, and furnished a novel amusement in a place which is not overburdened with means of entertainment.

THE *Queen* newspaper has just taken up the subject of the "Greek Dress," which Mrs. Pfeiffer has brought out, and has given both sketches and paper patterns for it, and I think it will take immensely. I do not imagine that every woman is now sufficiently emancipated from Paris fashions to be able to choose what is most becoming to herself, individually, and many women will find this dress the most suitable in the world to them. It conceals the figure in a certain degree, and those who noticed the awful disfigurement made last year in the park, of inequalities in shoulders, and uneven backs, will welcome with pleasure anything to conceal such unsightly objects from our view. Mrs. Pfeiffer has placed a dress of her own on view at one of the fashionable shops in Sloane Street for a few days, that ladies may see a real costume of the kind. The under-dress is of green satin, and the tunic is of a green Rampore *chuddur*, both richly embroidered, in gold thread. It is intended for a dinner dress, and the effect is remarkably good. Mrs. Pfeiffer claims for it, not that it will supersede the fashions, but that it will offer a costume for the use of those women (and they are many) who are at present earning their own livings, and have little time to waste upon dress makers, and the manifold caprices of fashion.—*Ladies' letter in Indian Daily News.*

WANT OF DECENCY.—The following letter is published in the *Indian Daily News*:—"The *Dole Jatra*, or as some call it *Holee*, of last year had troubled many people. No one could walk in the streets, especially in those of Burra Bazar, with clean clothes on, for about five days on account of the *holee rajahs*, who would make use of the syringe, hurt people's eyes with *koomkooms* and red powder, so that many at night would complain of eyeache. They made a kind of pumpkin seal, imprinting on some indecent words and fixed it to every man's cloth and on the last day of this festival they threw mud and dirt at folks, and the respective *holee rajahs* came out for a walk all round. The *holee Raja* is often naked; his cheeks are painted black and white; he wears a wreath of old shoes; he puts on unclean earthen pot on his head for a crown; and takes a broom in his hand for a sceptre. Decency prevents my giving you a further description of a *holee rajah*. A number of people, like monkeys, follow this *rajah*, clapping their hands, or tasing the stick on another, and howling blackguard songs. The places, where each of these gangs flock on and the things that they commit there, I am ashamed to write of. In consulation, I beg to ask you—will not our worthy Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Lambert, take previous steps to prohibit this public nuisance. P.—Yours, &c., HEMA CHUNDRA DUTT."

FORESTS AND RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in your journal of the 6th instant a very interesting article on "The Effect of Forests on Rainfall." After having given some data obtained on the Continent regarding this very important subject, you conclude by saying that the data obtained are of no use to prove that the forests cause *a greater amount* of rain to fall where it is most essentially needed, viz., in surrounding cultivated lands, and that the researches made on the Continent have led to no *material results*, at least this is how I understand your argument. I perfectly agree with you on the first point, for I was not aware that it was ever intended to show that the benefits of forests extended as far as this. But as regards *material results*, the Continental forest authorities have arrived at very important results, and they are now laid down as absolute laws in the schools of forestry in Germany and France. I shall confine myself to only giving those which relate to the question of "Rainfall and Forests." Given a large tract of forest anywhere, its effect on the country around is—

1stly.—The same as a large tract of water. It moderates all climatic phenomena in the surrounding country, keeping the temperature more or less near to a mean. And in increasing the number of times (not necessarily the amount) of the rainfalls in a twelve month. This last is nothing more or less than modifying a climatic phenomenon.

2ndly.—It increases the water supply of the neighbouring country.

3rdly.—It stops the ravages caused by the rush of sudden and great floods of rain.

The consequence accruing from the first is naturally this. If in place of the ocean we had a forest our South-West Monsoon would be but slightly altered; but if in the place of the ocean we had only cultivated or bare lands the effect would be certain death to the greater part of the community. This applies also to forests on a small scale. For when a hot wind blows across a forest, its air absorbs a great quantity of moisture from that forest, and by passing over several series of forests or one large forest, it gets more or less charged with moisture, and provided the source of obtaining moisture does not cease sooner or later, it condenses, in the form of rain, on that land over which it may be at the time when it is overcharged with moisture. Of course to lower essentially the temperature of a hot wind and to overcharge its air with moisture, the forest in question must not only be of large dimensions as regards area, or a continued series of tolerable sized forests, but each forest must be complete—that is, it must cover completely the ground on which it stands. Scrub forests and forests of poor growth are next to useless. But given the complete forest as above it acts like a sponge, always retaining moisture in the land and always giving it out little by little to exterior evaporating agents. Then, if we have in India a series of lines of complete forests on all the hills and large tracts of forests in the plains, when a strong hot wind blows, the consequence will be that this hot wind will get a series of coolings and also will continually take up moisture. Now, if the wind continues to blow it will blow the water-charged air over the land lying between these series of forests. This land or the air immediately about it must get more or less cooled itself; and then will not the rain fall outside the forest? There does the water come from that falls in the South-West Monsoons? Surely not from the land on which it falls.

On the other hand, if all the hills are bare or have merely scrub or grass, the hot dry wind blows and blows as long as it likes, evaporating at first any moisture that may be near the surface of the land, if the sun has left any, and then this air can never cool enough or obtain enough moisture to cause any rainfall. So dry wind succeeds dry wind, the earth gets parched to an immense extent. Later on when the real rain winds blow, the time the air takes to cool and its water condense is in direct proportion with the heat that this soil contains or rather the amount of its power to stop condensation; and this heat is less in countries with forests than those without. Hence it is very easy to see the beneficial effects of forests here, viz., of ensuring a rainfall as soon as the rain-charged clouds appear; or, in other words, forests, if present in a sufficient quantity, will ensure a regularity in the period that the monsoon should appear, besides keeping the land surrounding at a more moderate temperature. Who has not seen the clouds that pass over head for weeks before the monsoon commences? These clouds cannot condense because the land has to go through the cooling process, which takes longer and longer according as the amount of forest land is less.

This, then, is one of the effects of forests on the rainfall, and arises from the fact of forests being able to prevent the too rapid evaporation of rain, once fallen, by their regulating powers of respiration.

But forests resist, amongst many others, one great force, viz., *gravity*, which tends to take away water too rapidly when once fallen, and its effects can proceed but slowly in the presence of forests. On hills especially where forests exist, directly the rain has fallen it is held by the forest vegetable soil to an amazing extent, and gravity only carries it to lower levels by degrees, and thus we have permanent springs, rivulets, &c. On the other hand, when rain falls on a barren country or a hill side it nearly all runs off at once, carrying with it the soil as it cuts deep furrows and nullahs which increase every year in size. In fact, it devastates the country. This is, of course, impossible where there is a forest.

Of the water that falls in rain a small proportion sinks into the depths of the ground. This is bad enough; but what is worse follows. This rain is not followed, I will say, by any more; in fact, the hot weather commences. Then the forces of gravity and evaporation have full play, and in a very short time the whole of the water has disappeared, never to be seen again for another year. I do not say that there are not permanent springs in countries without forests; but by what I have said before it will be clearly seen that the supply to existing springs will be more lasting. Springs and streams which last only a part of the year will become permanent, and many that only last but for a month or so will have their duration perhaps doubled. I cannot enter into a long explanation on the subject of springs, and in what particular places they form and in what places they will not. But of course such places there are, and the theories may be known to all your readers. I would therefore, in conclusion, add that forests may cause latent springs to come again into action; but of course where springs never were since the geological formation of the land, forests here cannot be expected to make them. But they act beneficially otherwise in moderating and regulating climatic phenomena and stopping the ravages of great floods of rain. So that if the Commission now sitting in Bombay cannot arrive at any proofs as to the effects of forests on rainfall or on the direction of the winds (over which last, by-the-bye, they have none), it will always have enough grounds to go on to declare forests invaluable from the points of view that the Continental nations consider them beneficial, and will doubtless see how indirectly they affect famines.

FORESTS.

STAFF SERGEANTS UNATTACHED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to call upon the unattached sergeants of all departments to represent to the proper authorities through their immediate superiors, their existing grievances and their situation in comparison to their brother non-commissioned officers serving in England. At last that long sought for and fought for position, the Warrant Grade, has come into effect. Are we British non-commissioned officers in India unattached, never to obtain more than sergeant's rank or pension? If it really be so, Something ought to be done in the matter to enable us to retire in more than a platoon sergeant's pension. We are allowed to wear stripes on the *wrist* but still recognised as a sergeant. In travelling to England, we are allowed 1st class staff sergeant's quarters on board of ships, and why not officially qualify us as such after a certain number of years' departmental service, similar to military staff clerks and foremen of works in England? It only requires us boldly and respectfully to do as proposed and no doubt success will be the result.

DEPARTMENTAL SERGEANT 12 YEARS.

Bombay, March 9.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Knox and infant, Mr George Meason and Captain Howell.

For Brindisi—Colonel Money and Mr H Pratt.

For Suez—Colonel Bartholomew and Mr Hajee Mirza Mahomed Ali.

For Aden—Lord Inn Beresford. Surveyor J Poorinah, Sallim Bin Salle, Vullipdass Kullianjee, Mr A Lalljee and Balloo Wallee and 3 friends.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

THE Circus will not be opened on Wednesday evening as announced, because the arrangements cannot be quite completed in time, and we understand Mr. Wilson will not present his entertainment to the public till everything is in apple-pie order. The opening night is fixed for Thursday, instead of Wednesday.

I HAVE been for some past years a great sufferer *from spasmodic asthma*. A friend kindly sent me some of *Grimault's Indian Cigarettes*: I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable, and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known.—W. LITTLE, Manchester.

EIGHT patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercules in their lungs: the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The settling of the Golf and Sky Race lotteries will be held in the Pavilion to-day at 5-30 P. M. Gentlemen who cannot attend personally will please send the amounts they owe.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.—Brigadier General Brooke, Adjutant General of the Army, proceeds shortly on three months leave to England, Lieut-Colonel Wardrop acting for him in the meanwhile.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by this society during the week ending 8th instant:—bullocks, 10 sore necks, 4 lame, amount of fines Rs. 77.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, the Advocate General, on behalf of Messrs. Ardaser Byramjee Kepadia and Merwanjee Framjee, the liquidators of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, who were the petitioners, and Maneklal Damodhur, a creditor, applied for the making of an order similar to that made by his Lordship in the case of the Fleming S. and W. Company. Mr. Latham, for the official liquidators of the New Alexandra S. and W. Company, consented; and the Court ordered that the voluntary winding-up of the company be continued under the supervision of the Court. The petitioners were allowed their costs of the application.

VAGRANTS.—William Scott and Charles Trentseny were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—A noted character, named Vojeer Shaik Ahmed, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive twenty-five stripes, on being convicted of stealing three brass pots and a piece of cloth.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENT.—A woman, named Rose Pedro, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver neck ornament from the person of a child, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Vittul Babool and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Meehan, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house in Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 and two others were fined Rs. 8 each and the rest Rs. 4 each.

THE LATE MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Hamund Tyeb was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Dadoo Shaik Imaum on the 6th instant. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 18th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor appearing on behalf of the prosecution.

WE learn with regret that our townsman Mr. Trop pass, who had taken his passage from Liverpool in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Madura, has suffered by the misfortunes of that vessel. He had embarked for India in order to rejoin his Municipal appointment in Kurrachee. The steamer, which was advertised to leave on the 23rd January was in dry dock on that date, and did not actually sail till the 29th. On the 7th February terrific weather was reported from Falmouth as prevailing in the Channel, and this the Madura had to bear the full brunt of. She was leaky, and had two feet water in her hold; all hands at the pumps, two days and a night, barely keeping her afloat. The boats got ready for the worst, and a few biscuits and wine &c. were put into them for the last extremity. However the vessel managed to get into Falmouth harbour, where she was awaiting orders from London at the time our correspondent writes. We fear from this that Mr. Trespass will hardly be able to rejoin his appointment within the term of his leave; but as this arises from no fault of his own, we suppose it will not *officially* affect his interests.—*Kurrachee paper.*

THE PICTURE CASE.

THE hearing of the case of Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee against Mr. G. W. Terry was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomsanjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, for the defendant. One more witness for the plaintiff was examined after which Mr. Gill read and put in the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. M. Breslauer.

The plaintiff was then examined at some length as to the pictures he exhibited at the Bombay Exhibition of 1875. There were 29 original oil paintings and 12 copies. Of the former 12 were portraits of his family and friends. Of the water colours, 8 were original and 3 copies. Witness put in a list of the pictures with the names of the artists.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity,—I began to collect the pictures in 1863. I paid Mr. Cruickshank 5 shillings per hour; and lived with him a great part of the time. I paid him whenever he asked me for money. I tried to induce him to paint entirely for us; and so he lived with us. He worked for us altogether about seven years. Soon after he left us he died at the age of 65 or 70 years. He had painted for a good many noblemen. I was a merchant of London when Mr. Cruickshank painted for me. (Goes into detailed particulars regarding each picture in the list before the Court.) I consider the whole original cost of my collection, including all other charges, to be £6,000.

The witness's cross-examination was not finished when the Court adjourned until to-day (Tuesday.)

PRIVATE ENTREE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND LEVEES.

(*Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, March 10.)

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 1th March 1879.

THE following List of persons entitled to the Private Entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees is published for general information.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

All Officers in the highest or non-classified list in the Precedence table.
Major-Generals, Rear-Admirals, Commodores;
The Roman Catholic Bishop (of Bombay.)
The Advocate General.
Secretaries to Government.
Chief Engineers for Irrigation and Railways.
The Resident at Aden.
The Resident in the Persian Gulf.
Commissioners of Divisions.
Commissioner of Customs.
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
The Judicial Commissioner in Sind.
The Superintendent of Government Telegraphs.
The Post Master General.
The Archdeacon of Bombay.
The Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
The Mint Master.
The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Adjutant General of the Army.
The Quarter Master General of the Army.
Officers Commanding Brigades within their Commands.
The Judge-Advocate General.
The Inspector General of Ordnance.
The Commissary General.
The Surgeon General, B. M. D.
The Surgeon General, I. M. D.
The Accountant General.
The Controller of Military Accounts.
The Collector and Judge of the District (in their district.)
The Superintendent of Marine.
The Superintendent of Army Clothing.
Director of Public Instruction.
The Inspector General of Registration.
The Inspector General of Jails.
The Conservator of Forests of the Division (in his division).
The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.
The Oriental Translator to Government.
Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
The Senior Naval Officer in the Presidency irrespective of rank.
Officers of the Governor's Body Guard.
Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.
Flag Captain, Flag Lieutenant, and Secretary to Naval Commander-in-Chief.
Flag Captain, Flag Lieutenant, and Secretaries to Admirals visiting Bombay.
Personal Staff of General Officers.
The Bishop's Chaplain.
The Municipal Commissioner (in Bombay).
The Chairman of the Town Council (in Bombay).
The Chairman of the Port Trust (in Bombay).
The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (in Bombay.)
The Commissioner of Police (in Bombay.)
The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation (in Bombay.)
The First Judge of Presidency Court of Small Causes (in Bombay.)
The Chief Magistrate of the Town of Bombay (in Bombay.)
The Sheriff of Bombay (in Bombay.)
Consuls General.
Consuls.
Vice-Consuls.
1st Class Sirdárs.

The above list was re-arranged from the list dated October 1875, by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in conjunction with the Chief Secretary to Government. All additions or alterations will be notified in the *Government Gazette*.

When the Entrée is given by the Governor on personal grounds, no notification will be made in the *Gazette*, and the privilege will cease on the departure from India of the Governor who gave it. These names will be entered in the Military Secretary's Office, and will be included in the list furnished to the Police for their guidance.

At Levées held by His Excellency in the territories of the Bombay Presidency, the Senior Civil and Military Officers present will be entitled to the entrée irrespective of rank.

By Command,

E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
9th March 1879.

Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

THE VICEROY ON THE IMPORT DUTIES AND THE AFGHAN WAR.

(By Telegraph to "Times of India.")

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

(Standard's Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MONDAY, FEB. 10.

THE Italian Post Office has to-day informed the Turkish Post Office that, for sanitary reasons, the transmission of samples from Turkey to Italy must be suspended.

PARIS, MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 10.

The Special Correspondent to the *Golos* writes from Zaritzyn, under date 29th January :—

"Before the attention of the Government was drawn to the sanitary condition of the Astrachan district the epidemic had already assumed most alarming proportions. In the last two weeks of December hundreds of people fell victims to the plague. For three versts west and five versts north of the great military road leading from Astrachan to Moscow, in the centre of the Enotajewsker district, numbers of unburied corpses were to be found strewed about the country. In the villages of Wetlianka, Udatchana, Nilolsk, and Stariza every house contained several plague patients. The Commander of Staritza, Colonel Pilchanof, had neither doctors nor medicaments at his disposal, and is reported to have answered the inhabitants who applied to him in the words, 'Do what you like; I cannot help you.' The few who had escaped the contagion took to flight. Women abandoned their dying husbands and parents left their children in the pangs of death. There was but one all powerful preoccupation—how to escape the disease. Every one was for himself, and had lost all feeling of compassion for his neighbour, and that terrible cry of despair, 'The plague, the plague,' rang in the air. The fugitives carried both the infection and the panic to the surrounding villages. In Zaritzyn it is calculated that up to the present time two thousand persons have died. It will be impossible to obtain an exact return of the number of victims, since in Astrachan there are so many vagabonds who have no fixed abode. According to the accounts of eye-witnesses the burial of the bodies, which was done later, was performed in a most unsatisfactory manner. The graves are spread over a large extent of country on account of the advanced state of decomposition of many of the corpses, which rendered their transport to a given spot almost impossible. Owing to the lack of men willing to undertake the work of burial the graves were all very shallow indeed. For the most part the bodies were simply covered with a thin layer of earth. The inhabitants say nobody knows who is dead, or where the people died. He who did not take to flight in time died in his village or in the neighbouring fields."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 10.

THE *Golos* of to-day publishes a telegram from Tzaritzin, dated the 9th inst., announcing that a sanitary detachment, consisting of Professor Jacobi, five students of the Medical Academy, and M. Jassilowitsch, the Plenipotentiary, arrived by the same train as General Kolloff.

BERLIN, FEB. 10.

According to advices published by the Russian press from the interior, it appears that a state of general unhealthiness prevails in certain districts, and that there exists a predisposition to epidemics.

The *Nowe Vremja* contains reports from Kamyshin, in the Government of Saratoff, complaining of the bad condition of the town and cemeteries. The same paper publishes intelligence from Tver stating that typhus and small-pox are increasing to an alarming extent, and that in one village in that Government there have been no less than one hundred cases of small-pox, eighteen of which have proved fatal, and that Siberian plague has broken out at Sorok (?).

The *Nowe Vremja* also states that the cattle plague is prevalent in the vicinity of Paulograden and Ekaterinoslav, and that during the last few months it has spread to twenty-seven neighbouring localities. Two thousand head of cattle have been attacked, more than half of which have perished.

The *Russki Pranda* reports that the plague has appeared in the village of Budasek, on the Kieff Railway, which the doctor of the district at first pronounced to be diphtheria, a malady very prevalent among children in Kieff.

According to the *Orenburg Listok* a panic prevails at Orsk, in the Government of Orenburg, in consequence of the great mortality, especially among children, from small-pox and another unknown disease. The same paper adds that typhus has been very severe since the autumn, and that there have been many deaths in the village of Nicolajevsk, thirteen miles from the Ural.

The *Golos* states that an epidemic, the character of which is still unknown, has appeared in two villages of the Bovinglab district, Government of Tamboff.

The same paper publishes a report from Ekaterinoslav announcing that the plague at Rostoff, on the Don, which was officially pronounced to be typhus and small-pox, commenced with the death of a peasant who had come from Wetlianka to the village of Voisocks-Leb. According to the official statement, four persons are attacked, but none is believed to be dying.

A large number of Cossacks, who had fled from Wetlianka, have been found frozen to death on the banks of the Volga.

BERLIN, FEB. 10, EVENING.

It is officially announced here this evening that the Greek Government has received a consular report from Kavala, on the Ægean Sea, confirming the fact that the plague had broken out there.

The Hellenic Administration yesterday ordered a strict quarantine of twenty-one days to be enforced in regard to all vessels coming from Russian or Turkish ports in the Black Sea or from the Sea of Azoff. According to a trustworthy despatch from Tzaritzin, dated the 8th inst., no case of epidemic has occurred up to the present at the hospital of that town, in the town itself, or in the vicinity.

(From Standard's Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, FEBRUARY 3.

IF the epidemic that has made its appearance in several stanitsas, or Cossack villages, in the Government of Astrachan has not as yet carried off a large number of the inhabitants it has certainly destroyed nearly all those whom it attacked. The name given to the terrible disease by several eminent St. Petersburg physicians—who, as they viewed it from the respectable distance of three thousand miles, enjoyed the advantage of being able to pronounce an impartial opinion—is the Eastern plague, or "black death." Whether such be the disease or not, of one thing there is no doubt. It is extremely infectious, and has hitherto proved almost invariably fatal. The first newspaper to announce the appearance of the epidemic was the *Golos*, in a telegram from its Astrachan Correspondent, who elated at his success in frightening the whole of Russia, soon followed with telegrams of an extremely sensational nature, which proved as untrue as they were fear-inspiring. These reports of the *Golos* were flatly contradicted by the Minister of the Interior in the Official *Messenger*, wherein it was further stated that an epidemic, the character of which was not as yet fully defined, existed in the village of Vetlianka and in two or three other sin the Xenotaevsk district, but that the cry for help from Tzaritzin, published in the *Golos*, was simply a falsehood, and that not a single case had occured either in that town or in Astrachan. The *Golos* coolly remarked, some ten days afterwards, that the disease had never had a footing in Tzaritzin, and that reports to that effect were not worthy of trust. After the first alarm-note had been sound d by the *Golos*, however, the Minister of the Interior stated, through the *Official Government Messenger*, that the public would at once be informed of the whole truth concerning the epidemic; that the telegrams regarding its progress would be published as soon as they reached St. Petersburg; that a physician had been sent from the capital to Vetianka to report upon the disease, and that a large staff of medical men from Saratof, Tzaritzin, Tambof, and Astrachan had been despached to the infected districts. The physician who was sent from St. Petersburg by the Government has already given ample proof of his remarkable unfitness for the task entrusted to him. He reported, in that undecided, slovenly manner which characterises the opinions of most incapables that there was an epidemic, that it was a kind of typhus complicated with inflammation of the lungs, that every person attacked by it died, and that in nearly every case death occurred before the third day. He, therefore, christened it an epidemic of pneumo-typhus. The public, however, in St. Petersburg and throughout the whole of Russia, were naturally at a loss what conclusion to arrive at. "You see," observed the hopeful man to his neighbour, "it is not the plague, but only pneumo-typhus—whatever that may mean—that is devastating the Cossack villages." "Call it what you like," replies the despondingindividual, "but every person who catches the disease dies, and that's enough for me." Optimist and pessimist, however, united in admitting that much in Dr. Krassovsky's telegrams was incomprehensible.

Light was at last thrown upon the subject, and unexpectedly, in a telegram from Astrachan published in the *Government Messenger*. It was a communication read before the Astrachan Medical Society by Dr. Depner, surgeon major of the Astrachan Cossack Regiment, who had watched the growth and progress of the epidemic in Vetlyanka from its very commencement. His clear, logical mind and remarkable powers of observation dispelled the uncertainty and mist that surrounded the subject, a mist that the appearance of Dr. Krassovsky on the scene tended only to thicken. A brief summary of Dr. Depner's philosophical communication may prove not uninteresting to your readers, particularly as he writes in a way that the public can understand. "At the commencement of the epidemic, in the early part of November, 1878, several inhabitants of the village of Vetlianka were attacked with ague, and after several paroxysms, i. e., in seven or eight days, swellings of the lymphatic glands in the axillary and inguinal regions made their appearance. On receiving information to that effect I came to Vetlyanka, on the 18th November, and found eight persons suffering from the following symptoms:—Slight fever of a remittent type, the patients appearing almost well on their feet, with a good appetite, and fair sleep. The duration of the disease was from ten to twenty days. All these patients, as I was subsequently informed by the dressers, recovered. Symptoms of a similar nature had been observed by myself and other physicians in several Cossack villages, in May, 1877 and the type of the disease was the same. From the 7th November, 1878, there appeared, as I was informed, in Vetlianka, a disease with which several persons were attacked, and some even died. In December I revisited Vetlyanka, and found twenty-three patients there with the following symptoms:—Severe pain across the forehead and temples, pain in the limbs continued but moderate shivering to which succeeded burning heat of the face and eyes hardness of abdomen, enlargement of the liver and spleen, and a pulse varying from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. This state lasted for two or three days after which in the favourable but few cases perspiration and a relaxation of all the symptoms followed. Generally, however, in a day or two, the paroxysms reappeared in a more severe form; there was delirium, sleeplessness, anxiety, a temperature of forty-two degrees Reaumur, (nearly one hundred and seven Fahr.), dry brown tongue, with the other accompaniments of severe fever and death followed either the first or second, very rarely the third paroxysm, with convulsions great loss of strength, and coma. The bodies soon stiffened, decomposition setting in after twelve hours. From the 29th November till the 9th December of one hundred persons attacked forty-three had died and fourteen had recovered. From the 9th December the character of the epidemic assumed a severer form; patients apparently doing well would suddenly with terrible palpitation (the pulse could not be counted,) accompanied by sickness, vertigo, tightness in the chest, spitting of blood, vomiting of thin unclotted blood, pallor of countenance, apathetic expression of features, and eyes dim, sunk in their sockets, and dilated pupils. After such a paroxysm the patient, during from three to four hours, remained in a state of extreme prostration, then followed severe heat, sleepiness, slight delirium, inaction of the kidneys, and constipation. From the 10th of December, in addition to the above mentioned symptoms, there appeared some cases dark spots, varying in size from a millet seed to a threepenny-piece, and even larger, upon the body. A smell resembling somewhat that of honey was emitted from the patients, and death occurred during a state of unconsciousness, accompanied by extreme prostration. The bodies did not stiffen, and became offensive two or three hours after death. From the 9th December the mortality among those attacked increased, until, on the 14th December, it had reached one hundred per cent." "The symptoms I have already alluded to as characteristic of this terrible malady," continues Dr. Depner, "give me the right to regard it as either very severe and fatal form of typhus, or the Eastern plague (the Pestis Indica of Hirsch) or, lastly, an entirely new disease occupying a position midway between typhus and the plague."

After referring to the employment of various remedies in the treatment of the terrible scourge, Dr. Depner is obliged to admit that none seems to have had any influence upon the progress or fatal issue of the disease. "All those attacked," he says, "died, and the highly infectious nature of the disease soon made itself apparent. All the medical staff concerned in the treatment of the malady fell victims to it. Dr. Koch and six dressers died; the priest also. The Cossacks employed in attending to the sick and burying the dead, almost all sickened and perished. They were generally attacked in from three to six days. Owing to the quick strides of the disease making it assume the form of an epidemic; owing to its not yielding either to medicines or to sanitary measures; owing to its rapid spread in the stanitsa (Cossack village), and owing to its infectious nature and high mortality, I arrived at the conclusion—whatever name might be given to the malady, or rather epidemic—that nothing but strict quarantine measures could stamp it out."

Dr. Depner's description exactly coincides with that of most authors who have been able to observe the progress of the plague from its commencement. At first eight feverish symptoms of an intermittent, or rather remittent, type, succeeded by pestilential bubos, and a comparatively small percentage of deaths; then a sudden increase in the severity of the symptoms of those subsequently attacked, the patients all dying before any enlargement of the superficial lymphatic glands has had time to take place. Dr. Depner, observing further how futile all treatment had proved, very properly insisted upon the strictest quarantine being applied to the infected houses and villages. Now, it is somewhat strange that at a meeting of the Russian Medical Society in St. Petersburg, held for the purpose of considering in what manner to cope with the plague, most of the members derided the very idea of quarantine, and talked loudly and glibly enough about sanitary measures, about the improvement of the dwellings and diet of the peasants, and similar hygienic truisms. The president, Professor Botkin, physician to the Emperor, gravely assures his audience that the epidemic in Astrachan is the Eastern plague, the most terribly infectious of all diseases; and a Professor who succeeds him asserts the very opposite, and considers the plague—of which he has never seen a case—as a non-contagious malady, extremely amenable to treatment. This latter professor, a Dr. Tchudnovsky, defied the plague to do its worst. The plague he expressed himself ready to combat with quinine, cold baths from five to six times a day—and that in villages where no tubs but those used for pork or cabbage can be found—and medicines that increase the activity of the liver, lungs, and kydneys; the disease—which he confessed he knew nothing of—evidently hiding itself in those organs. The Imperial Medical Council and the Minister of the interior, however, have paid no attention to these arguments, and strong and energetic quarantine measures have been, and are resorted to, for stamping out the epidemic in its nest or nests. Thus the Imperial Ministerial Council, as I have already telegraphed to you, has advised, and the Emperor has approved of, the burning to the ground of the infected villages and of all the clothes of the inhabitants, who will be reimbursed for their losses out of the Imperial Treasury. This is the only correct way of proceeding, and there can be little doubt unless the disappearance of the severe frosts, as has frequently happened formerly, proves the malady to have been latent in some hitherto unaffected spot, that the epidemic will be effectively stamped out.

Isolation of the infected houses and districts having been accepted by the Government as the best and only successful means of arresting the epidemic the Russian Medical Society has had a bitter pill to swallow in the perfect contempt with which its most solemn counsels have been treated. There is a vein of common sense among the public which makes it fully sympathise with the orders of the Minister of the Interior, who in prosecuting his plans has no pet theory to uphold, and is evidently acting on the advice of reasonable and practical physicians. The news from the infected districts has been extremely favourable of late, but it must be borne in mind that the frosts have been severe, and that the temperature has stood as low as fourteen degrees Reaumur below zero. Frost and a dry atmosphere are unfavourable to the spread of the plague. Should the thaw come, however, without an increase in the number of sick, there will be strong reasons for belief that the epidemic has been arrested, and destroyed in its cradle. Meanwhile, many of the Russian journals are dealing largely in sensational correspondences and telegrams. The most remarkable among the latter was one from the Berlin correspondent of the *Golos*, who stated that Prussia had equipped an army corps of eighty thousand men, whom she intends moving into the Russian frontier for the purpose of enforcing quarantine, and preventing the entrance of Russian goods into Prussia. The exchange has had a great fall also—people fearing that the export of goods across the Austrian and Prussian frontiers will be prohibited by these respective countries. The only ray of consolation in this sad story will reach those who love caviar and astergeon, and consider these luxuries entirely innocent in so far as the transmission of the plague by their consumption, is concerned. Many old women—of both sexes—firmly believe, however, that within the grains of caviar, if carefully analysed, lie the elements of the plague, and readily eschew what they formerly adored: this, it is hoped, will lower the price of the Volga sturgeon and caviar, and bring them within easy reach of the humblest of pockets.

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(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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